

## WILL PAY CLAIM AFTER 60 YEARS

United States Government Seeks  
Heirs of Author of "Home,  
Sweet Home."

### SMALL AMOUNT TO DIVIDE

Money Was Owed to John Howard  
Payne at Time of His Death at  
Tunis, Where He Was United  
States Consul.

Washington.—After sixty years the government of the United States is prepared to pay to the heirs of the author of "Home, Sweet Home," John Howard Payne, money due to him from the treasury at the time of his death, April 9, 1852, at Tunis, where he was United States consul. As there may be a multitude of heirs, the sum due, \$205.92, may be divided into very small amounts. The treasury department is seeking the legal heirs.

The bill as originally introduced, many years ago, proposed to pay the amount to Mrs. Elise E. Luquer, "daughter and sole heir." As passed and approved by the president on April 3, the act provides for payment to "his heirs."

Mrs. Luquer still lives in New York.

### SHOW WOMEN LIVE LONGER

Government Census Statistics Give  
Them Three More Years  
Than Men.

Washington.—Women, the United States bureau of census will show in a set of tables soon to be issued, are longer lived than men to the extent of more than three years, and in the case of native whites and negroes, more than 3½ years.

The tables, which were compiled in the division of vital statistics, are the first of their kind to be prepared by the government. They show death rates and expectation of life at all ages for the population of the six New England states, New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Michigan and the District of Columbia (the original death registration states) on the basis of the population in 1910 and the mortality for the three years 1909, 1910 and 1911. They are similar to the "life tables" prepared by the life insurance companies, but differ from them in that they relate to the entire population of the area covered, whereas the life insurance tables relate only to risks selected through medical examination and otherwise.

According to these tables the average expectation of life, at birth, for males is 49.9 years; for females, 53.2 years; for white males, 50.2 years; for white females, 53.6 years; for native white males, 50.5; for native white females, 54.2 years; for negro males, 34.1 years; and for negro females, 37.7 years.

Other facts brought out relate to infant mortality, median age at death, and the difference between city and country life.

### DESCENDANT OF STUYVESANT



Miss Barbara C. Rutherford, daughter of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, is to become the bride of Cyril Hatch. Her father was the late Lewis M. Rutherford, a member of a prominent New York family. Through her father she is a descendant of Lewis Morris and John Rutherford, leading figures in private life during the days of the Revolution. Peter Stuyvesant is also an ancestor of hers.

Only Exercised Prerogative.  
Frankfort, Ky.—In setting aside a \$500 verdict awarded a coal miner who alleged he had been kicked by a mule, the court of appeals declared that the mule had a right to kick and "would be false to every tradition of his breed if he had not kicked."

And It Hasn't His Wife's Name.  
Patterson, N. J.—Though asserting that he was saying "how many" instead of "Minnie" while talking in his sleep, as his wife charged in her divorce suit, John J. Hutchinson failed to prevent his wife from obtaining her final decree.

Resourceful Surgeon.  
New York.—Using a borrowed hockey stick and a small steel sign Dr. Otto Bryning set the broken leg of George Chadwick, injured in an automobile accident.

according to information laid before congress. But the author of "Home, Sweet Home" had eight brothers and sisters. Two sisters died in infancy, one brother lived to be eleven years old and the other brothers and sisters died at twenty-three, thirty-two, forty-nine, sixty and sixty-seven years of age. Mr. Payne lived to be sixty-three years of age.

At the time of his death a sister, Lucy Taylor Payne Osborn, mother of two children who died in infancy, was alive, and also a brother, Thatcher Taylor Payne, who was married. Nothing is now known by the government of the surviving progeny of his brothers and sisters. His father, William Payne, lived for many years at East Hampton, N. Y., where several of the Payne children were born.

The treasury department has a memorandum of several living heirs. They are Thatcher T. P. Luquer, Elise E. Luquer and Lea M. Luquer, all of 15 West Fourth street, New York city, and Mrs. Clara Ada Payne Doyle of New York city.

Mr. Payne's accounts are curious in indicating the method of spending the "appropriation for Barbary intercourse." He expended \$367.50 for gratuities and presents, "consisting of sabers, swords and belts richly mounted for persons distinguished about the court, also for engravings of the United States senate and cities of New York and Brooklyn, for the bey (\$228), and for the customary presents to dragomans, musicians and servants on festivals and other occasions, and expenses of framing pictures at Paris intended for the bey, including their transportation from Marseilles."

### IS NOW A COUNTESS



Mile. Rita Jolivet, actress and survivor of the Lusitania, is now a countess, being the wife of Count de Cippico, the noted Italian horseman. The marriage took place at Kew at the residence of Mile. Jolivet's father.

## LIVE STOCK

### SORE SHOULDERS OF HORSES

Don't Let Animals Work Single Hour in Ill-Fitting Collars—Be Watchful in Spring.

(By GEORGE H. GLOVER, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.)  
We know how annoying it is to be obliged to lay a horse off in the midst of spring's work, on account of sore shoulders or sore neck.

Do not forget that it is your own fault.

Some men always make sore shoulders, some never do. A good man is often seen in front of his horses, adjusting their collars and hames. Don't let a horse work an hour in an ill-fitting collar.

The greatest care is needed in the spring when work first starts, for the horse will shrink and the collar will soon be too large. A collar that is too large will injure the shoulders more than one that is too tight.

Imagine a man trying to play baseball before his hands have become toughened. A horse works with his shoulders. Keep them well. Look at them several times a day. Keep the shoulders and the collar clean. If a shoulder gets sore it is the driver's fault; hold him responsible.

### "WARBLE" GRUBS IN SPRING

Presence of Insects Is Found in Tumors on Backs of Cattle—Plan for Removing.

(By G. W. HOWARD, Minnesota Station.)  
Owners of cattle should be on the lookout for warbles on the backs of their animals this spring.

Evidence of the presence of these flies is found in tumors or warbles on the backs of cattle. In the spring or early summer from these warbles drop grubs which burrow into the ground and after about a month emerge as flies. These flies lay their eggs on the legs of cattle, the cattle lick the eggs off, and after a time the warbles appear on the backs of the cattle.

The grubs may be removed by pressure around the warble, then crushed; or they may be destroyed by the injection of kerosene or oil into the openings of the tumors.

In Europe from 20 to 40 drops of tincture of iodine is sometimes injected to kill the grubs.

### PORTABLE RACK FOR FEEDING

So Simple in Construction That Bill of Material Is Not Necessary—It Is Easily Moved.

This rack is so simple of construction that we give no material bill for it. Besides, the length and width will depend upon your individual needs. You can hitch a team to one end of this unique rack and easily move it.



Portable Feed Rack.

The runners are of 2 by 6s, the framework of 2 by 4s and the slats forming the "V" trough are 1 by 4s. The plan clearly shows how to make this feed rack.—Farmers Mail and Breeze.

### BUSINESS OF THE BROOD SOW

Failure to Produce Good-Sized Litters and Nourish Them Often Due to Lack of Milk.

The business of the brood sow is to produce good-sized litters of healthy pigs and nourish them liberally until weaning time. In so far as she fails in this she fails in the purpose for which she is kept.

The farmer who keeps a half dozen or a dozen sows for breeding purposes finds half of them, perhaps, capable of fulfilling the maternal function well, while the other half do it only indifferently. Quite as often as not the difficulty is the lack of capacity to give milk enough for the litter, and the pigs are in a state of semi-starvation throughout the entire nursing period.

### RIDDING PASTURES OF BURS

Pests Not Only Cause Annoyance to the Sheep Owner, but Decrease Price of Wool.

Nothing is so trying to the sheep owner as burs. He is careful as he will, these pests will spring up, causing not only annoyance, but often loss. A fleece infected with matted burs always sells for less than clean wool. Thus, burs are a direct loss to every flock keeper.

The remedy? Only one—rid the pasture fields. That's another story, if there are many, but cultivated crops, a system of rotation, and constant use of the hoe will rid any farm of this serious weed pest.

Liberal Feeding Is Best.  
Only liberal feeding is good feeding, but liberal feeding does not consist of mere abundance. Stock food should be nutritious as well as abundant.

Unnecessary Tax on Farm.  
Any part of the farm or any stock which is not profitable is a tax on all the rest of the farm.

Excellent Grain Feed.  
Cabbages, mangels, potatoes, etc., make excellent green feed.

### MORE ALFALFA WILL HELP AGRICULTURE



Stacking Alfalfa at Kansas State Agricultural College.

"Grew more alfalfa," is the suggestion of Ralph Kenney, assistant professor of agronomy in the Kansas State Agricultural college, to farmers of the state.

Alfalfa production in Kansas has increased in the last 25 years approximately 3,000 per cent, but should increase still more. It has a wide distribution in Kansas, being grown all the way from the western section of the state, with a rainfall of 15 inches, to southeast Kansas, where the average rainfall is 50 inches. It is the most profitable of all hay crops under irrigation, and because of this extreme range of adaptability there is little doubt that it will be ranked as one of the most important forage crops in practically all states within the next 50 years.

Its acreage is now greatest west of the Missouri river, but it is found in nearly all counties of states farther east, points out Mr. Kenney. Some soil conditions will have to be carefully changed in the southern and eastern states before alfalfa will be grown successfully, but its high yield of palatable feed, which is rich in protein and easily digested by all classes of

live stock, will give it a high place in all systems of profitable farm management.

"It has taken approximately 60 years for alfalfa to attain its present position in American agriculture. It was introduced into the western part of the United States in 1850," says Mr. Kenney. "Knowledge in regard to farm crops has been comparatively slow in its distribution in the last half century, yet, if facts and figures are distributed as rapidly in the next quarter century as in the one just past, the acreage of alfalfa will be far more rapidly increased in the future."

"Alfalfa may be planted in eastern Kansas in either spring or fall. In spring planting, however, failures are frequent, no matter how carefully the seeding is done."

"Twelve to 15 pounds is sufficient seed for soil carefully prepared. Dryer sections, however, cannot sustain so many plants to the square foot and five to ten pounds is usually sufficient there. In the dry sections there is no choice of time of seeding other than that it must be done when the most rain falls and that is generally the spring and early summer."

### METHOD OF FEEDING THE YOUNG TURKEYS

Bread Crumbs, Rolled Oats, or  
Sour Milk Should Be Especially  
Suited to Poults.

Replying to a letter asking for information regarding the feeding of young turkeys, Dr. R. H. Williams, animal husbandman of the University of Arizona agricultural experiment station, says: Bread crumbs, rolled oats, bran, sour milk or cottage cheese should be especially suited to the poults. I am afraid that the cause of their dying is due to getting out into the damp alfalfa early in the morning. It is wise to keep them out of this until the alfalfa becomes quite dry. I do not think that the bran would cause this trouble. No doubt the regular chick foods prepared by the various manufacturing companies would be suitable but I believe that you could prepare home mixtures of equal value with less cost.

The important points to be considered in the successful management of poults are to maintain them in a dry, sanitary place, avoid overcrowding and give them a variety of food, including green substances. After the poults become six weeks old they are usually hardy and less care is necessary. The first feed should consist of hard boiled unfertilized eggs chopped fine and mixed with equal parts of rolled oats and fed three times a day. Do not feed more than they will clean up in 20 minutes. At the end of the first week 20 poults should eat about three eggs and an equal amount of oats per meal. After the poults are four days old, cracked corn, hulled oats, wheat, kafir corn and other grains may be scattered in short grass or in a light litter on the floor of the pen. This will encourage them to take more exercise and learn the habit of searching for food. From the first a clean, bright, sharp grit and also fine charcoal should be before the birds at all times.

### PREPARE SOIL FOR CROP OF TOMATOES

Put on Fairly Good Dressing of  
Stable Manure on Poor, Sandy  
and Hilly Land.

"Poor soil, poor crop" applies to tomatoes as well as to other vegetables. My preference would be to put a fair dressing of stable manure on poor, sandy and hilly land, and to use at least half a ton, and possibly more, of a high-grade complete, so-called vegetable or potato manure per acre besides, says a writer in Baltimore American. Without the stable manure a ton per acre may be used to advantage. Apply it broadcast. The fertilizer should contain about four or more per cent of nitrogen, and about eight each of phosphoric acid and potash when the latter is obtainable.

The biggest crops and best tomatoes are grown on soil that is in good heart, even rich, and on vines that may completely cover the surface with a heavy mat of foliage. I have seen a heavy crop of finest tomatoes taken off a piece of rich sandy loam that had been covered several inches deep with fish composted with barnyard manure.

Cow Is Not to Blame.  
The cow gives her milk freely, but there her responsibility for the butter ceases. Therefore, when the butter is bad, do not blame it on the cow.

Building a Hotbed.  
Don't make a pit for the hotbed. It is much more satisfactory when built on the top of the ground and is easier to remove.

Ventilation and Sunlight.  
Proper ventilation and sunlight mean a dry house and healthy fowls.

## HOME TOWN HELPS

### PARKS MEAN MUCH TO CITY

Playgrounds a Most Important Part  
in the Welfare of Any  
Community.

Play and outdoor exercise are as necessary to the modern city dweller as is education, according to J. R. Richards, Chicago's superintendent of recreation.

The way in which people spend their lives after the day's journey is over—the way in which they play—offers them the best chance of contributing to the enhancement of one another's lives; that is the view of Herbert Croly in "Progressive Democracy."

Parks are often called the lungs of the cities. That seems to denote health giving. To call them the heart of the cities might give more idea of the moral value of the people's playgrounds.

That there is a moral issue in the use of public parks is the theme of Mr. Richards' paper on the American city. The leisure time period, he declares, is the part of our existence that makes or breaks us. The saloon, offering facilities for getting together, is one resort open to the idle hour, and he asserts that "the first visit is for companionship and not for booze."

Among the recommendations for the development of recreation opportunities for adults is that city authorities should co-operate with organizations already in existence and should have a survey made to put into use for outdoor sports all vacant areas. Grow-ups, he believes, should be induced to take more interest in golf, tennis, cricket, boating, skating and other games and should be given plenty of room for sport. Public swimming pools also are urged to spread health and retain it.

Plan the "City Practical."  
Something of the right spirit is in St. Louis, where Harlan Bartholomew has been engaged by the citizens' city planning committee. The river front and the street system will first engage his attention.

"The city beautiful idea does not appeal to the general public sufficiently to win financial support," he said shortly after arriving from Newark, N. J., where for three years he had been a city plan expert. "I am interested in the city practical, and I find that the public is inclined to favor it, as is comes to understand what can be done, and the benefits that will follow."

"The river front should be made a public convenience and a business asset, and the improvements to be made should be in the direction of aiding the interchange of freight between rail and water carriers."

"The street system of St. Louis, as of most American cities, is too largely rectangular. Radial highways are needed. Here the work of city planning has to correct the mistakes of the past, which are often costly mistakes. The only place where it can do new work, and prevent further mistakes is in the planning of subdivisions and additions."

Use Is the Test.  
Chicago's effort to promote outdoor recreation recently received tribute from Enos Mills of Colorado. He is an enthusiastic supporter of the movement for increased utilization of America's national parks.

"No city in the country has done so much for outdoor recreation as Chicago," he said. "You are using your parks."

So it would appear that Mr. Richards practices what he preaches in the magazines. The Chicago News, in accepting Mr. Mills' compliment, comments: "Chicago does not by any means lead in park area, either absolutely or in proportion to population. But, as Mr. Mills remarks, this community makes excellent provision for the people's intensive utilization of the available park facilities. The playgrounds, the bathing beaches and swimming pools are designed to bring opportunities for healthful exercise and enjoyment within easy reach of as many of the people as possible, and a true reason for regret is the delay in the acquisition and conservation of the outlying wooded areas."

City to Build Homes.  
The city of St. John, N. B., is preparing to enter the housing business for the benefit of the workmen of the city. The first step was taken at a recent meeting of the common council, when a bill giving the city the required power, was approved and ordered to be forwarded to the legislature.

The bill gives the city power to expropriate lands as they may be required and to erect houses suitable for the homes of working men. It provides for the issuing of bonds to cover the cost of purchase and erection and sets forth an easy-payment scheme under which the properties may be acquired by the citizens.

The plan suggested is a payment of 10 or 15 per cent of the ultimate cost when possession is taken and the balance to be paid in monthly installments, such payments to be arranged to include interest at 6 per cent on the balance outstanding.

Brains and Work.  
A farmer living "within two hoots and a holler" of this city makes a profit of \$6,000 a year on a farm of 23 acres. T. C. comes from a combination of brains and willingness to work. He has no time to complain.—Rochester Herald.

Cause for Sorrow.  
"Why did the girls in the chorus look so downcast when they heard the show was booked in Maine town?" "On account of the report that lobsters are scarce there now."

## PLAN DEFENSE FOR NEW YORK

Police, National Guard and  
United States Army Prepare  
for Emergency.

### DANGER POINTS ARE PLOTTED

At First Indication of Trouble Guards  
Will Be Placed at Piers, Public  
Buildings, Aqueducts and  
Terminals.

New York.—This great metropolis has been rapidly prepared by the police, National Guard and United States army officers, acting together, to meet an emergency. Some of the measures taken would be of equal value in case of great fire, flood or riot, but just at present they are designed to meet the needs of a sudden call to war.

Not all the preparations known by newspaper men and others to be in effect or contemplated here can be made public. There is no censorship, but a word to the patriotic—to paraphrase the proverb—is sufficient.

New York has a large unutilized foreign population. In the main these aliens are peaceable, but the authorities are taking no chances with the few firebrands among them.

Every danger point has been plotted. At the slightest indication of trouble, guards will be placed at all piers, public buildings, reservoirs, aqueducts, and important transportation junctions and terminals.

The program has been worked out mostly by Arthur Woods, police commissioner. If trouble comes his 10,000 big bluecoats will be re-enforced immediately by an equal number of National Guardsmen whose homes are in this city.

Besides these, Mr. Woods for some months has had 7,000 volunteer policemen training in the various police stations. These men have promised to do police work when called upon to supplement the regular force.

Commissioner Woods has already dispatched a special squad of detectives to assist the regular force which guards the great aqueducts bringing water from the Catskills and the Groton watershed.

A few pounds of dynamite judiciously placed could make New York go thrifty for many a day.

If enemies wreck telephone and telegraph wires within the city, the police will not be at a loss. They have been trained to communicate between signal stations on the top of the skyscrapers by means of flags and lanterns.

Detailed information has been gathered concerning the number, size and power of river craft, of automobiles and of other vehicles which might be pressed into service.

A list has been made of empty buildings that might be used either as barracks or to supplement hospital service; and the police have worked out a method for handling volunteer nurses and stretcher bearers.

The National Guardsmen of the city have been divided into squads in such a way that each squad leader lives near the men of his unit. An order to mobilize received at the regimental armory would be telephoned to the squad leaders. Each leader would then telephone to those members of his squad who have telephones and would call on the other men of the squad personally.

Those men who could not be reached in this way would receive telegrams, which are now lying all made out in the desks of the company clerks in the armories.

Within thirty minutes after the receipt of the mobilization order, the officers, commissioned and noncommissioned, would have been notified and

within sixty minutes the commanding officer, the field, staff and company officers and the first sergeant and quartermaster sergeants of each unit would be at the armory, while the subordinate leaders would be completing the notification of the privates.

Six hours after the order to mobilize had been received the guardsmen would be assembled, uniformed, armed and equipped, each with three days' emergency rations and ready to move out.

They consist of a signal corps battalion with an aeroplane detachment which would probably fly at once from Hempstead plain to Central park or some other point within the city; two battalions of engineers, ten troops and a machine gun troop of cavalry, 14 batteries of field artillery, 33 companies of coast artillery, seven regiments of infantry, a field hospital, an ambulance company and the quartermaster corps. Another 100,000 guardsmen would commence arriving the next day from New York state outside the city.

### IS CRUSHED BY JUNK IRON

Man in a Freight Car Released When  
Cries Attracted Train  
Crew.

Lafayette, Ind.—When a west-bound Wabash freight train was passing through Lafayette one day early the shrieks of a man in distress were heard and the train was brought to a standstill.

When the train crew investigated it was found that James Fisk of Springfield, Mass., aged twenty-four, had become imprisoned in a car of loose junk iron.

Fisk had been "beating" his way on the train and a short time before the cries were heard the train had broken in two. When the cars came together with a crash a mass of junk iron slid over on top of Fisk's legs. At the time he was sleeping in the end of a gondola car and it was impossible for him to free himself. He could not be rescued until the car had been bumped several times to jar the mass of iron away from his legs. He was taken to the hospital in a terribly crushed condition. His cries aroused hundreds of people from their sleep. It is probable he will recover.

### COAL CARRIED IN GO-CARTS

Rich and Poor Alike Forced to Get  
Fuel Home Any Way They  
Can in London.

London.—Perambulator coal parades are one of the sights of Westminster just now. Elegant flats and mean streets jostle one another in this neighborhood, and the problem of the household coal supply has to be met alike by rich and poor.

Storage is the main difficulty. In many of the high-rent flats there is a conspicuous absence of "cellarage." At the rare and welcome cry of "Coal!" people of all classes hurry out of their houses with pails, foot-baths, string bags, scuttles and anything else they can get, mob the coal-man and clear his stock.

When the coal cart fails to appear—which is more often than not—there are processions of go-carts to the small coal shops.

Smoked Since Girlhood.  
Pittston, Pa.—Mrs. Catherine Redington, aged one hundred and six years, who was a smoker of strong tobacco since girlhood, is dead. She frequently said that smoking had prolonged her life.

Must Be Deaf.  
New York.—Andrew Kirsky, a coal miner, who told the police that he never heard of the European war, was sent to Bellevue hospital for observation.

### GIRLS WITH FLOWER NAMES

Arrange a Club in California for the  
Study of Wild  
Plants.

Mill Valley, Cal.—Out of the deep tangled wildwood of this hamlet, nestling at the base of Mount Tamalpais, has come a school children's club, unique, at least, in the nomenclature of its governing officers.

The club has been organized for the study of wild flowers, which are now

a gay pattern of many colors over the sloping hills of the countryside. The children, mostly girls, met and elected officers as follows: President, Charlotte Rose; vice-president, Margaret Leaf; secretary, Doris Plant; treasurer, Mary Moss; directors, Violet White and Fern Murphy.

They will begin at once their studies, which are to be prosecuted vigorously in all of their out-of-school hours.

No blooms of rarest ray serene will be permitted to bud and blush unseen in the shady dells of Tamalpais.